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Deutsche und Slowenen in Kärnten.

Von Gymnasial-Prof. Dr. Martin Wutte.

Mit einer Karte.

Herausgegeben vom Geschichtsverein für Kärnten.

INSTITUT F. GRENZ- U. AUSLANDDEUTSCHTUM A. D. UNIVERSITÄT MARBURG a/L.

Klagenfurt 1918.

Selbstverlag des Geschichtsvereines.

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EINE ENTGEGNUNG

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DRUCK VON JOSEF GITSCHTHALER IN VILLACH

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The National Problem in Carinthia

Extract from a memorandum of the provincial government of Carinthia

With a map

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The National Problem in Carinthia

Extract from a memorandum of the provincial government of Carinthia

With a map

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Die utraquistische Volksschule in Kärnten.

Von

Dr. Martin Wutte.

Zur 50jährigen Jubelfeier des Reichsvolksschulgesetzes vom 14. Mai 1869.

Klagenfurt 1919.
Verlag des Kärntner Lehrerbundes.

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für Kultur und Geschichte
des Südostdeutschtums
Wien, 8., Fuhrmannsgasse 18

Das

Kärntner Abstimmungsgebiet

Von

Dr. MARTIN WUTTE

KLAGENFURT 1920
Druck und Kommissionsverlag Buchdruckerei Gutenberghaus
W. Merkel, Klagenfurt.

Kärntner Flugschriften zur Volksabstimmung.

Nr. 5.

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Klagenfurt 1920.

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bivši župnik Guštanjski.

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des Sudetendeutschtums.
Wien, 8., Fuhrmannsgasse 18a

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La

Région Plébiscitaire en Carinthie.

Par

MARTIN WUTTE
docteur ès lettres.

Klagenfurt 1920.
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Derzeitige Lebensverhältnisse in Kärnten.

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Zur elften Stunde!
Ermahnung
an die Kärntner Slowenen
von
Augustin Križaj,
gewesenem Pfarrer von Gutenstein.
(Uebersetzung aus dem Slowenischen.)

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Zur elften Stunde!

Ermahnung an die Kärntner Slowenen

von

Augustin Križaj,
gewesenem Pfarrer von Gutenstein.

■■

(Uebersetzung aus dem Slowenischen.)

■■

Inv. 1305.
13
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X-DB286

113

(cover)

Zum Gedächtnis

Volksabstimmung in Kärnten 1920.

▪▪▪

Zeichnungen von
Leo Kainradl, Felix Kraus
und Sepp Prokop.

Mit einer Vorrede von
Josef Friedrich Perkonig.

Herausgegeben vom
Kärntner Heimatdienst.

▪▪▪

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Das Grenz- und Auslanddeutschtum

Vorträge der akademischen Ortsgruppe München des Vereins für das Deutschtum im Auslande.
Herausgegeben in deren Auftrage
von
Professor Dr. Hans Rawlasky. München.

Heft 2

Das Deutschtum in Kärnten

von

Dr. Leopold Wenger
Professor an der Universität München.

München 1922
Dr. Franz A. Pfeiffer & Co. Verlagsges. m. b. H.

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Flugschriften des Deutschen Schulvereines Südmark über das
Grenz- und Auslanddeutschtum

Der Kampf um Süd-Kärnten

Kärntens Lage am fünften Jahrestage der Volksabstimmung

Mit einer Kartenbeilage

Von Landesarchivdirektor
Prof. Dr. Martin Wutte

Graz 1925
Verlag der Alpenland-Buchhandlung Südmark
Buchhandlung des Deutschen Schulvereines Südmark
Graz, Joanneumring 11, Südmarkhaus
Deutschösterreich

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CARINTHIA, A PROBLEM?

EDITED BY THE
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
OF CARINTHIA

VIENNA, 1945
ÖSTERREICHISCHE STAATSDRUCKEREI

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Deutschösterreich — Jugoslawien

Eine Erwiderung.

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Einführung in die Ausstellung des Propagandamaterials zur Volksabstimmung in Kärnten.

Veranstaltet vom Kärntner Heimatdienst.

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Die Korruption in CHC.

Herausgegeben vom „Kärntner Heimatdienst".

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Wie werden die Frauen und Mädchen der Zone A am 10. Oktober wählen

?

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für Kultur und Geschichte
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III B III 114
#21
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114

Deutsches Element in slovenischen Sagen des kärntischen Oberrosenthales.

Von

R. DÜRNWIRTH — KLAGENFURT.

Rosenthal nennt der Kärnter die ungefähr 40 Kilometer lange Strecke des Drauthales vom zungenförmigen Flusswerder bei Wernberg ö. Villach angefangen bis zum östlichen Sattnitzabsturz, der Skarbin. Im Süden begleiten es die zerrissenen Karawanken, im Norden mit oft senkrechten Abstürzen die Sattnitz. Bis zum Einrisse des grossen Suchagrabens unterhalb Maria Elend heisst es Oberrosenthal und ist von rein slovenischer, fast durchweg Landwirtschaft treibender Bevölkerung, ungefähr 8000 an der Zahl, bewohnt. Es ist ein kräftiger Menschenschlag; die Leute sind arbeitsam und intelligent und unterhalten mit den deutschen Nachbarn lebhafte Fühlung. Ist ja überhaupt der Kärnter-Slovene in seinem materiellen wie geistigen Verkehre sozusagen einzig und allein auf den deutschen Landsmann angewiesen und verkehrt verhältnismässig wenig mit seinem Stammesbruder in Krain, von dem ihn die häufig unwegsamen Karawanken scheiden. Jahraus, jahrein wandern daher Kinder slovenischer Bauern auf die sogenannte deutsche Seite, um sich dort die deutsche Sprache anzueignen.[1]) Dass die Heimkehrenden dann auch manches deutsche Sagenkörnlein mitbringen und es in heimischen Boden verpflanzen, liegt zutage, und so erklärt es sich denn auch, wie sich so manche slovenische Sage auf deutscher Grundlage aufgebaut hat. Einige solcher Sagen aus dem Oberrosenthale, die ganz entschieden deutschen Einfluss aufweisen, mögen nun folgen.

Vor allem ist es die deutsche Perchta-Sage, die hier fruchtbaren Boden gefunden.[2]) Als Pehtra — oder Perchtrababa — (ein aus deutschen und slavischen Elementen zusammengesetztes Wort) — ist sie hier eingezogen und hat die Jaga Baba, den Winterdämon der alten Slovenen verdrängt. Wiewohl sie zu verschiedenen Zeiten des Jahres erscheint, so ist doch die Zeit der Wintersonnenwende ganz insbesondere die Zeit ihrer Wanderungen unter den Menschen. Wie bei dem deutschen Nachbar erscheint sie

III B II
114

[1]) Besonders war dies vor der gegenwärtigen Schulgesetz-Ära der Fall.

[2]) Im I. Band der Zeitschrift für Volkskunde, Heft 11 S. 413 ff. brachte Schmidt sehr wertvolle Mitteilungen über den Perchtenglauben bei den Slovenen und kommt zu dem berechtigten Schlusse, dass der namentlich in Oberkrain weit verbreitete Perchtenglaube mit anderen deutschen Sagenelementen durch deutsche Einwanderer in jene Gegenden gebracht worden. In Kärnten liegen, wie oben erwähnt, die Verhältnisse anders.

Inv. 4115

III 8 III 111

Institut für Deutschtum im A...
an der Universität
Marburg (Lahn).

Die Einheit Kärntens im Lichte der Namenkunde und Sprache.

#22

X-DB286

„Slowenischer Boden ist Kärnten, slawisch seine Fluß- und Flurnamen, seine Berg- und Ortsnamen", so posaunen die jugoslawischen Blätter ihren Lesern ins Ohr, solche Kunde vermitteln sie der Entente, um ihr Unrecht gegenüber Kärnten zu einem Anrecht zu stempeln; der Lärm der Presse soll die Stimme der Wahrheit übertönen. Darf dazu die Wissenschaft, die Wahrheitsucherin, schweigen? Es wäre Feigheit, wenn sie sich in den Tagen, da soviel Lügen gebraut werden und soviel Haß auflodert, verkröche und ihr edles Banner nicht aufpflanzte über dem von Leidenschaften zerwühlten Schlachtfeld der Menschen und Meinungen.

Zu Ende des sechsten Jahrhunderts wanderten die Alpenslawen, von den Avaren getrieben, in Kärnten ein, das sie mit ihren asiatischen Zwingherren teilen mußten. Um die Mitte des achten wurden sie mit bayrischer Hilfe vom Avarenjoche befreit. Damit beginnt der deutsche Einschlag, die deutsche Besiedlung und die deutsche Geschichte des Landes. Seit mehr als einem Jahrtausend siedeln demnach Germanen und Slawen in Kärnten und neben ihnen noch ein drittes Volk, das freilich im Laufe der Geschehnisse seine Sprache aufgab, aber gleichwohl dem Kärntner rassenmäßig ein eigenes Gepräge aufdrückte: die vorslawische, zunächst keltisierte, dann teilweise romanisierte Urbevölkerung, die zur Zeit der deutschen Einwanderung noch nicht völlig im Slawentum aufgegangen war, wie uns Ortsnamen lehren; so Walaha (d. h. Wälsche) im mittleren Mölltal, jetzt verschollen, so Wallersberg bei Völkermarkt, so Jannstein, -tal (alt Juna), so Irschen bei Oberdrauburg (alt Ursin, von lat. Ursinus), so Federaun bei Villach (alt Veterona, Vedronum) und noch manche andere. Schon diese geschichtlichen Grundtatsachen widersprechen den Behauptungen der südslawischen Presse. Kärnten war nie rein slawisches Siedlungsgebiet, nie eine „ancienne province yougoslave", wie sie sich im Kopfe eines Fabiančič malt;*) die Südslawen haben daher kein Recht, es aus historischen Gründen für sich zu beanspruchen. Dagegen sprechen aber mit deutlicher Stimme auch die geographischen Namen, die

III 8 III

111

*) „La Serbie" vom 29. April 1917.

Kur. 2995

6
#23

Der Heimat getreu.

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Den Kindern der Zone A als Weihnachtsgabe.
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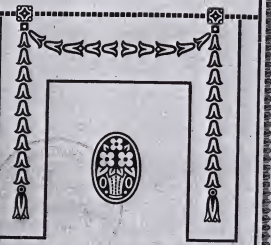
Kärntens Schicksalsstunde.



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The Problem of Trieste

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by Ivan M. Tchok

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YUGOSLAVIA AND ITALY

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BY

J. B. TITO
Marshal of Yugoslavia

DR. JOSIP SMODLAKA
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in the National Liberation Committee of Yugoslavia

FRAN BARBALICH
Expert on Italo-Yugoslav Problem

Edited, with a Foreword by
LOUIS ADAMIC

THE UNITED COMMITTEE OF SOUTH-SLAVIC AMERICANS
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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#27

ANGELO VIVANTE

REAL
2 MAR 8

ADRIATIC IRREDENTISM

FIRENZE 1912

EXTRACT

LJUBLJANA
1945

λ-DB321 #28

TRIESTE

3 10 17 52

by

A. J. P. TAYLOR
Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford

UNITED COMMITTEE OF SOUTH-SLAVIC AMERICANS
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465 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

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THE POPULATION DEVELOPMENT OF TRIESTE AND ITS NEAR ENVIRONS

by

SVETOZAR ILEŠIČ, Ph. D.
Lecturer in Geography in the University of Ljubljana

LJUBLJANA, 1946

Published by the Research Institute, Section for Frontier Questions

X-DB321
#31

TRIESTE AND THE LITTORAL

(A SHORT GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE)

by

ANTON MELIK, Ph. D.

Professor of Geography in the University of Ljubljana
and Member of the Slovene Academy of Arts and Sciences

LJUBLJANA, 1946

Published by the Research Institute, Section
for Frontier Questions

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Ing. D. Gustinčič

ERAL
2 MAR 8

TRIESTE

o il problema della delimitazione dei confini fra la Jugoslavia e l'Italia

Ljubljana 1946

TRIESTE

LE POINT DE VUE YOUGOSLAVE

MEMORANDUM

DU GOUVERNEMENT YOUGOSLAVE

SEPTEMBRE 1945

EXPOSÉS

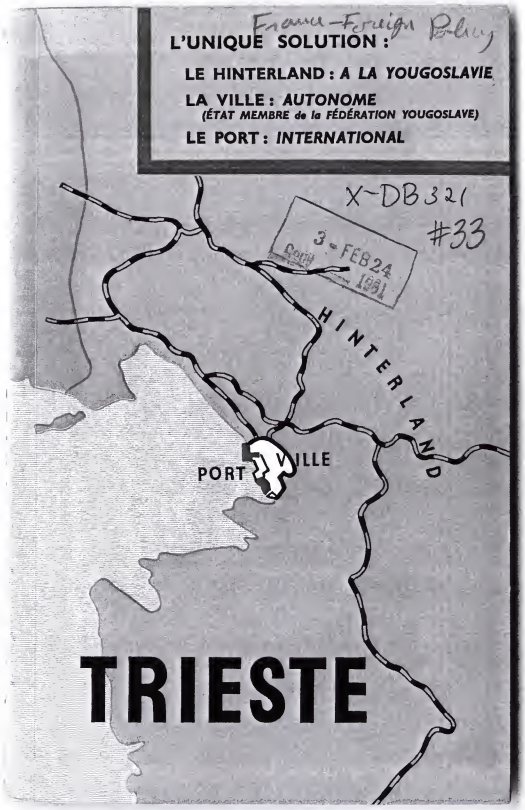
DE

M. ÉDOUARD KARDELJ
Vice-Président du Conseil

M. LJUBO LÉONTIĆ,
Ambassadeur de Yougoslavie à Londres

M. SAVA KOSANOVIĆ,
Ministre de l'Information

ÉDITÉ PAR
LE BUREAU DE PRESSE
DE L'AMBASSADE DE YOUGOSLAVIE
PARIS 1946


Examen-Foreign Policy
L'UNIQUE SOLUTION :
LE HINTERLAND : A LA YOUGOSLAVIE
LA VILLE : AUTONOME
(ÉTAT MEMBRE de la FÉDÉRATION YOUGOSLAVE)
LE PORT : INTERNATIONAL
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3 - FEB 24
HINTERLAND
PORT
VILLE
TRIESTE

(Cover)

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#34

TRIESTE HANDBOOK
1950

THE TRIESTE HANDBOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED AND PUBLISHED BY THE INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION OF ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, BRITISH/UNITED STATES ZONE, FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE, IN COLLABORATION WITH THE INFORMATION OFFICE OF THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION'S SPECIAL MISSION TO TRIESTE. FACTS AND FIGURES CONTAINED IN THE HANDBOOK ARE BASED ON THE MOST ACCURATE INFORMATION AVAILABLE AS OF 1 MAY 1950 AND REFER ONLY TO THE BRITISH/UNITED STATES ZONE, FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE, EXCEPT AS NOTED.

FIRST EDITION 1 JUNE 1949 • REVISED 1 MAY 1950

(cover)

This article, published recently in the Italian press, is by the well-known Italian journalist Donato Martucci.

It has been translated because it explains the main points of the Italian Government's attitude and accurately reflects current Italian opinion on the Trieste question.

November 1953

Gift
Wm. J. Lichtenwanger
Jan. 19, 1954

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Trieste

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geste (Trieste)
Alps. Fifty-thre

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#35

Trieste Is No Joking Matter

AN ITALIAN VIEWPOINT

THE BISHOP PRESS
148 Lafayette Street
New York, N. Y.

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WHO SHOULD HAVE TRIESTE?

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EMBASSY OF THE FEDERATIVE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF YUGOSLAVIA.
Information Office:
195, QUEEN'S GATE,
LONDON, S.W.7.
Tel.: KEN. 3400

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9th July 1953

Dear Sir/Madam,

I have pleasure in sending you a copy of an article on the Trieste question entitled ~~"Yugoslavia~~ is Ready to Talk", published in ~~the~~ "Review of International Affairs" of June 16, 1953.

I hope you will find this article interesting, since it puts forward clearly the Yugoslav standpoint, that is, the setting up of a condominium on the Free Territory of Trieste.

Yours very truly,

A. Šokorac

(A. Sokorac)
Press Counsellor

X-DB321
#37

YUGOSLAV EMBASSY
Information Office,
195 Queen's Gate,
London. S.W.7.

YUGOSLAVIA IS READY TO TALK

The development of the Trieste problem during the past few years has clearly revealed the fundamental differences of principle between the Yugoslav and Italian standpoint on this question.

The Yugoslav standpoint is based on the wish to achieve an agreement enabling permanent co-operation between the two countries, while the Italian objective is to impose a settlement which would constitute the basis for further expansionist demands.

Yugoslavia considers that a solution can only be reached by direct negotiation between the two countries; while the other side obviously prefers the indirect way of "mediation" (or, to be more precise, pressure) by a third power.

A spirit of compromise characterises the Yugoslav proposals, while those advanced by the Italians contain the maximum demands, and are based on haggling and bargaining, even including the proferring of new tit-bits as enticement, for instance, the offer of economic benefits for territorial concessions.

Thus the differences are radical, both as regards the ultimate ends and the means adopted for their achievement.

However, in spite of the fact that the principles of the Yugoslav standpoint have been publicly formulated on countless occasions, it seems that certain illusions are still being cherished in Italy, It is the interest of both sides that these illusions be shattered once for all, because until they are definitely disposed of, they will always prevent the Italians from approaching the problem realistically.

In the first place, Italian diplomacy should be finally convinced that its method of manoeuvering by means of third parties will invariably fail against Yugoslavia; even if it is assumed that the mediatory power would act in full compliance with Italian wishes.

Second, it should be finally understood that Yugoslavia is not haggling over the Free Territory of Trieste, and that it is not asking for a 100 in order to receive 50, but that our country is making proposals

over -

(over)

TRIESTE SLOVENES LOSING LAND AND LIVLIHOOD

'Borba' on Tuesday detailed the ways in which the Italian authorities in the Anglo-American Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste were attempting to alter the ethnical composition of the Zone and to denationalise the Slovene population of the coastal belt.

The Slovene population of the Zone, 'Borba' points out, is chiefly engaged in agriculture and fishing. To achieve their ends the Italian authorities have been acquiring Slovene land by compulsory purchase on the pretext that it was needed for public purposes. The largest tracks of land so acquired had been bought for the construction of an industrial zone. By these methods the Slovene population has lost more fertile land since the war than during the whole pre-war period of Italian rule.

Slovene fishermen were being put out of business by the creation of Italian fishing settlements which were supplied with the most modern equipment which made it impossible for Slovenes to compete with them. It is estimated that the authorities have given the Italian fishermen about 500 million lire for this purpose. Settlements of Italian fishermen are being extended in Barkovlje and Houses for Italians are being built in Prosek. The largest of the settlements is at Stivan, where it has been built on land compulsorily acquired from Slovene peasants.

Italian schools have been opened in all Slovene coastal villages, regardless of whether there are sufficient pupils to justify them. At Stivan, for example, the Italian school which was opened there had at first only two pupils and later four. Pressure is being exerted on Slovene parents to send their children to Italian schools.

Tourism, too, says 'Borba', is being used to achieve Italian penetration. Big new hotels are being erected in which Italians only are given jobs. It is interesting that Anglo-American Military Government covers one-fourth of the cost of the building.

Through a broadly conceived and abundantly financed campaign, 'Borba' concludes, preparations have been made for the complete economic ruin of the Slovene population.

HUNGARY VIOLATES AIRSPACE

Two Hungarian M.I.G 15 jet planes on Monday crossed the border near Horgoc, north-east of Subotica, and circled over the Yugoslav observation post on the international road

TANJUG

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No. 435 7th January 1953

TRIESTE FUTURE: AN OFFICIAL DISSOCIATION

Yugoslav official circles in Belgrade state that a report circulated by the United Press, and published in some British newspapers, about the British and American intentions regarding the future of Trieste Free Territory did not emanate from them and that they dissociate themselves from the report. The United Press report said that British and American troops would be withdrawn from Trieste in the Spring, and that the territory would be divided between Yugoslavia and Italy, roughly along the line between Zones A and B.

THE PATRIARCH'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

In a Christmas message issued on Monday, the Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church called on the Orthodox population of Yugoslavia to cherish brotherly love and to contribute to strengthening the spirit of national unity and concord in the country. This, said the message, was essential for the progress of the country in peace, and indispensible for the defence of its independence and freedom were it threatened.

"It has not been our practice to threaten the peace of others, but experience and history have taught us always to be ready to defend peace", says the message, which is signed, in addition to the Patriarch, by members of the Synod.

NINE TO TALK TRADE WITH TURKEY

The Yugoslav delegation, which has gone to Turkey to continue trade talks with that country, consists of nine economic experts, headed by the President of the Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce, Stane Pavlic. The talks, which will begin in Ankara on January 12, will probably last about a month.

(Cover)

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No.124 WEEKLY BULLETIN 19th June,1953.

TITO SPEAKS ON TRIESTE AND RUSSIA

The President of the Yugoslav Republic, Marshal Tito, in a speech on Sunday, again proposed a Condominium as a basis for settlement of the Trieste iseue.

Marshal Tito reviewed foreign affairs in an address to about 100,000 people gathered in Pazin to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the liberation of Istria.

Speaking on the Yugoslav proposal to Italy regarding Trieste, Marshal Tito said that it provided for an autonomous free territory of Trieste within the limits foreseen by the Peace Treaty, and for the alternation of Italian and Yugoslav Governors, who would replace each other every third year. When the Governor was an Italian, the Vice-Governor would be a Yugoslav, and vice versa.

"I appeal today from this platform", Marshal Tito declared, "and say that we are prepared to sit at a green table with Italy at any time, to talk things over and find a realistic solution. I firmly adhere to the view that the proposal for a Condominium is the most ideal solution one can have for the solution of the Trieste question, and we shall support it firmly".

Marshal Tito then stressed that Yugoslavia, after the Second World War, wished to find a "modus Vivendi" with Italy in order to be able to live in peace with her. He pointed out that Yugoslavia and Italy had many problems in common, especially economic problems, and that both countries could live in peace if Italy would renounce her aspirations to the Yugoslav territories.

The proposal for a Condominium, said Marshal Tito, had met with resistance from Italy. She was claiming almost the whole of the Free Territory of Trieste, and had of late been proposing a socalled "uninterrupted ethnical principle" which was unacceptable to Yugoslavia.

The purpose of this proposal was to cut off the Croats and Slovenes in that area from the Adriatic Sea. Yugoslavia could never agree, because that part of the sea has been Yugoslav for centuries. "We do not ask for anything which belongs to them", said Marshal Tito, "but we cannot nor are we prepared to give them what is ours".

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MARSHAL TITO ON TRIESTE AND ITALO-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

Full Text of Speech made at Okroglica, on September 6, 1953

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trieste

(over)

The pen can only cite facts and
igures, give faithful and in-
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but every city has "something"
hat cannot be put into words,
hat escapes analysis. In the
ase of Trieste, this "some-
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f her geopraphical position,
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verance in work, and in the
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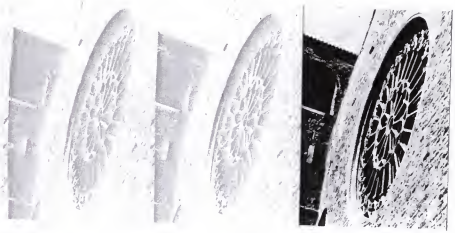

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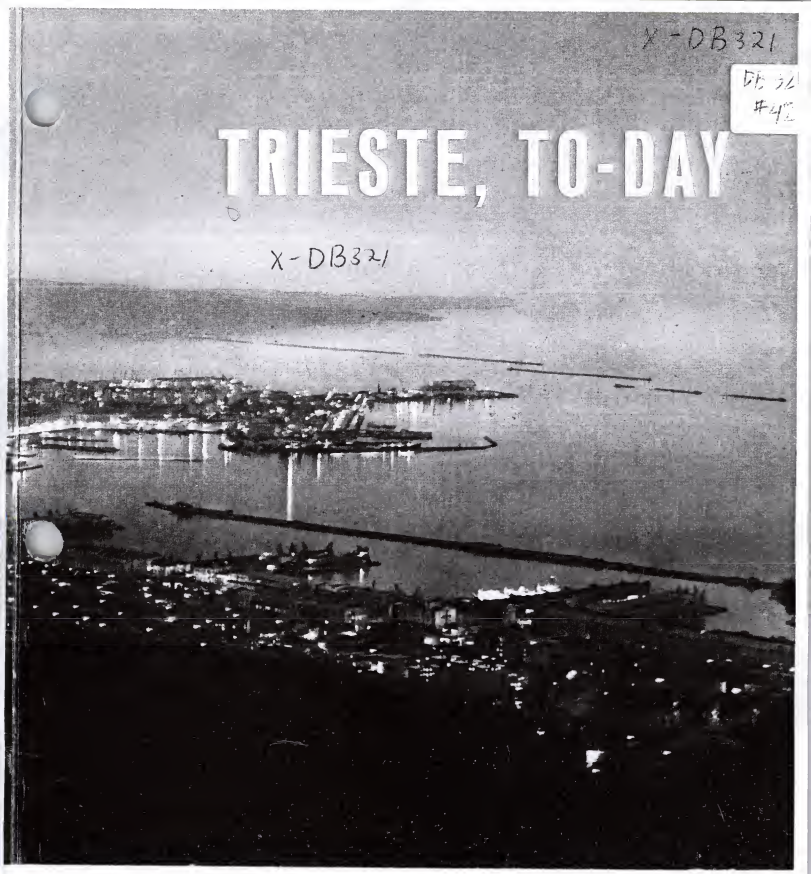

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